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FARM FACTS

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Tennessee Peach Crop Damaged by Freeze

As of July 1, the 2000 peach crop is forecast at 2.0 million pounds, down 35 percent from 1999 and the smallest crop since 1996. A mild winter helped promote crop development and virtually all the State's trees had reached the blooming or beyond stage by mid-April. The crop, however, suffered a setback with a freeze in late March and again in April, reducing this year's crop potential. The affects of the freeze damage varied considerably over the State because of differences in sites. Also, many trees were not in ideal condition due to last year's drought. Producers that were not able to treat their crop in a timely manner, also suffered insect damage and brown rot losses.

Wheat Growers Enjoy Excellent Year

Wheat yields in Tennessee are estimated at 52 bushels per acre, second only to a year ago as the highest on record. Once again wheat growers experienced excellent conditions for the majority of the growing and harvesting seasons. Some areas had difficulty with insects and disease, but for the most part, farmers were able to overcome these obstacles with the proper treatments. In those few fields where disease pressure was significant, the wheat was cut for hay. Crop condition ratings were mostly good-to-excellent throughout April and declined only slightly during May. Dry, June weather enabled farmers to make excellent harvest progress, and by month's end 94 percent was complete. This trailed behind last year's rapid harvest, but ahead of normal by four points.

Tennessee wheat production was estimated at 18.2 million bushels, down slightly from last year. Last fall, 550,000 acres of wheat were sown, of which 350,000 were harvested for grain.

U.S. winter wheat production is forecast at 1.59 billion bushels. This is down 2 percent from last month and down 7 percent from 1999. The U.S. yield is forecast at 44.9 bushels per acre, down 1.8 bushels from last month.

Winter Wheat: Tennessee, Surrounding States, and U.S., July 1, 2000 with Comparisons [1]

State	Acreage Harvested		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
	1,000 Acres		Bushels		1,000 Bushels	
Arkansas	920	1,110	56.0	56.0	51,520	62,160
Georgia	225	240	43.0	52.0	9,675	12,480
Kentucky	410	420	60.0	58.0	24,600	24,360
Mississippi	165	195	50.0	50.0	8,250	9,750
Missouri	920	1,000	48.0	52.0	44,160	52,000
North Carolina	580	550	49.0	50.0	28,420	27,500
Tennessee	**340**	**350**	**54.0**	**52.0**	**18,360**	**18,200**
Virginia	240	205	57.0	60.0	13,680	12,300
United States	35,572	35,401	47.8	44.9	1,699,989	1,588,376

[1]2000 forecast, 1999 final.

July 1 Cattle Inventory Down 1 Percent

All cattle and calves in the United States as of July 1, 2000, totaled 106.4 million head, 1 percent below the 107.0 million on July 1, 1999 and 1 percent below the 107.7 million two years ago. All cows and heifers that have calved, at 43.2 million, were slightly below the 43.3 million on July 1, 1999 and 1 percent below the 43.6 million two years ago.

Beef cows, at 34.0 million, were down 1 percent from July 1, 1999 and 1 percent below two years ago.

Milk cows, at 9.25 million, were up 1 percent from July 1, 1999 and 1 percent above two years ago.

Other class estimates on July 1, 2000, and the changes from July 1 last year and two years ago, respectively, are as follows:

All heifers 500 pounds and over, 16.5 million, down 1 percent from both years.

Beef replacement heifers, 4.7 million, down 2 percent and down 6 percent.

Milk replacement heifers, 3.7 million, unchanged and up 3 percent.

Other heifers, 8.1 million, unchanged from both years.

Steers weighing 500 pounds and over, 14.3 million, down 1 percent and down 2 percent.

Bulls weighing 500 pounds and over, 2.1 million, down 5 percent from both years.

Calves under 500 pounds, 30.3 million, down 1 percent from both years.

All **cattle and calves on feed** for slaughter, 12.3 million, up 7 percent and up 12 percent.

The **2000 Calf Crop** is expected to be 38.9 million, up slightly from 1999 and 1998. Calves born during the first half of the year are estimated at 28.6 million, up slightly from both years.

Special Note: The July 1 report will now include selected State level estimates for all cattle and calves, all cows, beef cows, milk cows, and calf crop. The eleven selected States include, California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin which accounted for 60 percent of the July 1, 2000 all cattle and calf inventory. This is in addition to the U.S. level estimates that have been published in the past. Data from 1999 will reflect this change to provide the user with comparable data for 1999 and 2000. Visit the NASS home page at http://www.usda.gov/nass for more information.

June Milk Production in the 20 Major States during June totaled 12.1 billion pounds, up 2.8 percent from production in these same States in June 1999. The May revision represented a decrease of 0.2 percent or 28 million pounds from last months preliminary production estimate. Production per cow in the 20 major States averaged 1,546 pounds for June, 30 pounds above June 1999. The number of cows on farms in the 20 major States was 7.81 million head, 65,000 head more than June 1999 and 10,000 head more than May 2000.

April-June Milk Production for the U.S. was 43.1 billion pounds, 2.6 percent above the April-June period last year. The average number of milk cows in the U.S. during the April-June quarter was 9.21 million head, 58,000 head more than the same period last year.

Broiler Eggs Set In 15 Selected States Down 2 Percent: Commercial hatcheries in the 15-State weekly program set in incubators 179 million eggs during the week ending July 15, 2000. This was down 2 percent from the eggs set the corresponding week a year earlier. Average hatchability for chicks hatched during the week was 82 percent. Average hatchability is calculated by dividing chicks hatched during the week by eggs set three weeks earlier.

Broiler Chicks Placed Down 1 Percent: Broiler growers in the 15-State weekly program placed 144 million chicks for meat production during the week ending July 15, 2000. Placements were down 1 percent from the comparable week in 1999. Cumulative placements from January 2, 2000, through July 15, 2000, were 4.12 billion, up 1 percent from the same period a year earlier.

2000 District Estimates by Tillage Practice

Crop	District	Total Acres Planted	No-Till		Other Conservation Tillage		Conventional Till	
			Acres	% of Total	Acres	% of Total	Acres	% of Total
Soybeans	10	465,000	300,000	64.5	60,000	12.9	105,000	22.6
	20	495,000	305,000	61.6	90,000	18.2	100,000	20.2
	30	80,000	55,000	68.8	9,000	11.3	16,000	20.0
	40	80,000	60,000	75.0	15,000	18.8	5,000	6.3
	50	60,000	35,000	58.3	4,000	6.7	21,000	35.0
	60	20,000	15,000	75.0	2,000	10.0	3,000	15.0
	State	1,200,000	770,000	64.2	180,000	15.0	250,000	20.8
Corn	10	125,000	75,000	60.0	25,000	20.0	25,000	20.0
	20	260,000	160,000	61.5	50,000	19.2	50,000	19.2
	30	75,000	40,000	53.3	15,000	20.0	20,000	26.7
	40	80,000	50,000	62.5	20,000	25.0	10,000	12.5
	50	60,000	30,000	50.0	15,000	25.0	15,000	25.0
	60	50,000	25,000	50.0	15,000	30.0	10,000	20.0
	State	650,000	380,000	58.5	140,000	21.5	130,000	20.0
Sorghum	10	5,500	1,300	23.6	2,000	36.4	2,200	40.0
	20	12,500	3,000	24.0	2,600	20.8	6,900	55.2
	30-60 [1]	2,000	700	35.0	400	20.0	900	45.0
	State	20,000	5,000	25.0	5,000	25.0	10,000	50.0
Cotton	10	200,000	95,000	47.5	24,000	12.0	81,000	40.5
	20	385,000	200,000	51.9	24,000	6.2	161,000	41.8
	30-50 [2]	15,000	5,000	33.3	2,000	13.3	8,000	53.3
	60	0	0		0		0	
	State	600,000	300,000	50.0	50,000	8.3	250,000	41.7
Wheat	10	150,000	65,000	43.3	45,000	30.0	40,000	26.7
	20	225,000	95,000	42.2	85,000	37.8	45,000	20.0
	30	45,000	11,000	24.4	17,000	37.8	17,000	37.8
	40	50,000	13,000	26.0	18,000	36.0	19,000	38.0
	50	40,000	8,000	20.0	8,000	20.0	24,000	60.0
	60	40,000	8,000	20.0	7,000	17.5	25,000	62.5
	State	550,000	200,000	36.4	180,000	32.7	170,000	30.9

[1] Includes Districts 30, 40, 50, and 60. [2] Includes Districts 30, 40, 50.

Tillage Practices Used: By Crop, Tennessee, 1998-2000

Crop	Year	Total Acres Planted	No-Till[1]		Other Conservation Tillage[2]		Conventional Till[3]		Double-Cropped[4]	
			Acres	% of Total[5]	Acres	% of Total[5]	Acres	% of Total[5]	Acres	% of Total
Soybeans	1998	1,250,000	600,000	48.0	310,000	24.8	340,000	27.2	370,000	29.6
	1999	1,250,000	630,000	50.4	280,000	22.4	340,000	27.2	370,000	29.6
	2000	1,200,000	770,000	64.2	180,000	15.0	250,000	20.8	330,000	27.5
Corn	1998	700,000	320,000	45.7	210,000	30.0	170,000	24.3	40,000	5.7
	1999	630,000	340,000	54.0	180,000	28.6	110,000	17.5	40,000	6.3
	2000	650,000	380,000	58.5	140,000	21.5	130,000	20.0	50,000	7.7
Sorghum	1998	20,000	7,000	35.0	5,000	25.0	8,000	40.0	500	2.5
	1999	20,000	5,000	25.0	6,000	30.0	9,000	45.0	500	2.5
	2000	20,000	5,000	25.0	5,000	25.0	10,000	50.0	500	2.5
Cotton	1998	450,000	110,000	24.4	50,000	11.1	290,000	64.4	1,000	0.2
	1999	570,000	180,000	31.6	50,000	8.8	340,000	59.6	1,500	0.3
	2000	600,000	300,000	50.0	50,000	8.3	250,000	41.7	1,500	0.3
Wheat[6]	1998	570,000	160,000	28.1	200,000	35.1	210,000	36.8	--------	----
	1999	500,000	160,000	32.0	190,000	38.0	150,000	30.0	--------	----
	2000	550,000	200,000	36.4	180,000	32.7	170,000	30.9	--------	----
Total	1998	2,990,000	1,197,000	40.0	775,000	25.9	1,018,000	34.0	411,500	13.8
	1999	2,970,000	1,315,000	44.3	706,000	23.8	949,000	32.0	412,000	13.9
	2000	3,020,000	1,655,000	54.8	555,000	18.4	810,000	26.8	382,000	12.6

[1]No-Till - A procedure whereby a crop is planted directly into a seedbed not tilled since harvest of a previous crop, or the planting of a crop into sod, previous crop stubble, or a cover where only the intermediate seed zone is disturbed.

[2]Other Conservation Tillage - Tillage practices prior to planting which result in a minimum of 30 percent ground cover or residue being retained on the surface following planting. Grass and weed control is accomplished primarily with herbicides. Includes ridge till, strip till, and mulch till.

[3]Conventional Till - Systems where 100 percent of the surface layer is mixed or inverted by plowing, power tilling, or multiple disking.

[4]Double-Cropped - Two crops harvested from the same field during one year. Example: small grain harvest spring 2000, followed by soybeans, corn or sorghum harvest in the fall of 2000.

[5]Sum of no-till, other conservation tillage and conventional till percents of total may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

[6]Wheat seeded the previous fall for all intended purposes including grain, cover, silage, hay or any other utilization.